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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1947.

Scathing Attack On U.S. And Gt. Britain

Carol Off To Portugal

Rio de Janeiro, Sept. 18.—Former King Carol of Rumania, and his wife—Magda Lupescu, whom he married recently on her sick bed—are due to sail for Portugal tomorrow. In the Argentine ship Juan de Garay. Reports last week said that they would remain in Portugal indefinitely.

Last week the Brazilian courts confirmed the legality of the July 5 bedside ceremony, which took place when Madame Lupescu—Carol's intimate companion for many years—had been given only a few hours to live. The latest reports say that her health has greatly improved. Reuter.

Clothing "Starvation" Threat

Bradford, Yorkshire, Sept. 18.—The British people would be clothed in "only what is left over" from exports, Sir Stafford Cripps, the President of the Board of Trade, said here today.

He warned that unless the output was increased by 12 per cent monthly, the home market would be "starved".

He was giving detailed export reports to the British woolen textile industry.

"Within the family of the Commonwealth and Empire, we shall, I hope, help one another more and we shall take steps—long overdue—to develop our own resources within that family".

Sir Stafford Cripps promised that industry would get "every assistance" to obtain coal, raw material and labour, but warned that some re-equipping would have to be postponed under his short-term plan for reducing capital expenditure.

He gave the following targets for the industry:

Wool prepared in its final form before making it into yarn: Production at the rate of £9,000,000 a year. Immediately, and £11,000,000 later.

Yarn: Because the labour force was still only 80 per cent of pre-war and because of the needs of manufacturing firms, the export of yarn could not be much higher than the present performance.

Piece Goods: Production should be increased to the rate of 100,000,000 linear yards per year at the first stage and to 130,000,000 linear yards as soon as possible afterwards. Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN DECISION

Canberra, Sept. 18.—Australia will keep up clothes tailoring indefinitely to assist Britain in conserving Empire dollars, Senator B. Courcier, the Australian Customs Minister, announced here today.

The Federal Cabinet is expected at an early meeting to consider readjustments of the existing ration scale in view of the shortage of cotton. Reuter.

EDITORIAL

ZBW Questionnaire

A CERTAIN amount of lively criticism has recently been directed by members of the public at Hongkong's broadcasting service, and evidence exists that the not unimportant section of radio listeners are dissatisfied with ZBW programmes and the way they are presented. It has been admitted, however, that most of the correspondents contented themselves with complaining without making any effort to subscribe constructive suggestions for improvement. It may be argued that discontented listeners do not consider this to be their concern; that it is for the department responsible for broadcasting services to take note of the criticism and to act accordingly. Nevertheless, we believe there is one way by which radio listeners as a mass can offer valuable and constructive ideas—by answering a questionnaire designed to produce a comprehensive cross-section of public opinion. The suggestion that the Telegraph should conduct such an inquiry was put forward last week by a correspondent. We

VYSHINSKY DENOUNCES MARSHALL PLAN

Address To U.N. Assembly

Flushing Meadows, New York, Sept. 18.—The Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vyshinsky, made a strong attack on Britain and the United States whom he accused of "departing from the principles on which the United Nations was founded", when he addressed the United Nations General Assembly here tonight.

He accused the United States "in some cases directly of using the United Nations for individual, selfish and narrowly conceived interests."

He categorically rejected the Marshall proposal to form an interim Peace and Security Committee.

He made these points:

1.—Britain and the United States are attempting to carry out practical measures outside the United Nations without regard to that organisation.

"I draw attention to the menace to the United Nations of such a policy which is incompatible with the Charter and the aims of the United Nations."

2.—Among the most important setbacks in the activities of the United Nations was the "unsatisfactory position of disarmament".

"Britain and the United States are unwilling to disarm, and are putting the brakes on the realisation of disarmament", the Soviet delegate declared.

"Mr Ernest Bevin's statement is a convincing answer to the question of why there is an unsatisfactory state of affairs in disarmament".

M. Vyshinsky said that the question of the outlawing of atomic and other

mass destruction methods gave rise to "particular anxiety". The Soviet Union had taken a number of steps to solve the atomic question, but these had been resisted—mainly by the United States.

Russia, he said, could not in any

circumstances accept foreign interference in atomic production plants, though she was willing to have strict international atomic control.

He accused the Truman doctrine and the Marshall plan of being "a violation" of the principles of the United Nations" and an attempt by the United States to dictate policy to other nations.

M. Vyshinsky went on: "It is no secret that the so-called American aid to Greece and Turkey is being utilised by the United States as a political weapon."

3.—The Marshall plan, he declared, is an attempt by the United States to force European countries

to depend on "American monopolies". "The Marshall plan is an attempt to break Europe into two camps and form a bloc of countries hostile to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union".

4.—M. Vyshinsky said that the Western Powers obviously intended to use the German heavy industry, particularly in the Ruhr, as one of the "principal economic bases of America in Europe".

5.—He declared that the General Assembly must act on the following "violations of its directives".

A. The presence of British troops in Egypt, Greece and Transjordan.

B. The presence of United States troops in China.

C. The Argentine's flouting of the United Nations resolution on Spain.

D. South Africa's failure to present a trusteeship agreement for South-West Africa.

Marshall Proposal Rejected

6.—M. Vyshinsky declared emphatically: "Events in Indonesia cannot be called anything except an act of aggression".

He demanded that the Persian question be taken off the Security Council agenda—and accused Britain and the United States of trying to keep it on, "apparently for some specific purpose".

He accused the press in some countries of waging a propaganda campaign for a new war.

"The furious campaign in the press—mainly American, and in that of the countries obediently following the United States, like Turkey—is being spread to coax public opinion in favour of a new war", he said.

He said that Russia demanded the unconditional observance of Big Power unanimity. The Soviet Union will struggle and fight for this principle."

He said that the charges against Greece's neighbours were "devoid of foundation and arbitrary".

He charged that the action of Mr George Marshall, the United States Secretary of State, in raising the Korean issue in the United Nations was a "violation of the Moscow agreement on Korea".

He declared: "The new proposal is not right and not acceptable."

M. Vyshinsky rejected Mr Marshall's proposal to form an interim Peace and Security Committee.

"This is a concealed attempt to bypass the Security Council," he said.

Russia's Resolution

M. Vyshinsky proposed a resolution condemning warmongering and asking all governments to make war propaganda subject to criminal punishment.

The resolution also asked for the abolition of atomic weapons from national armaments.

The Russian resolution said: "(1) The United Nations condemns criminal propaganda of a new war which is being carried out by reactionary circles in a number of countries, particularly in the United States, Turkey and Greece, by means of spreading all kinds of information through the radio, press, the cinema and public statements, and which contains an open appeal for an attack on peace-loving democratic countries."

"(2) The United Nations condemns tolerance, and more so, the support of such propaganda of a new war that would inevitably be transformed into a third world war as a violation of the obligations undertaken by members of the United Nations whose Charter provides the obligation 'to develop friendly relations among nations, based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples; and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace so that international peace and security and justice are not endangered'."

"All of us know that it was not the case."

"As a result of the consideration of the Indonesian question by the Security Council, certain states made

various threats, the vital interests and welfare of peace-loving nations. (4) The United Nations reaffirms the necessity for putting into effect as soon as possible the decision of the Assembly of December 14, 1946, on the reduction of armaments, the decision of January 24, 1948, on the exclusion from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other principal types of weapons designed for mass extermination, and considers that the realisation of these decisions meets the interests of all peace-loving nations, and would be the heaviest blow upon the propagandists and the instigators of a new war."

In reference to the Indonesian question, M. Vyshinsky said: "We cannot avoid dwelling on the developments that are taking place in Indonesia."

"These events cannot be qualified otherwise than as an act of aggression perpetrated against the Indonesian people by a state member of the United Nations."

"The unprovoked military attack by Holland on the Indonesian Republic has caused the justified indignation of all honest people throughout the world."

"Did the United Nations render due assistance to the Indonesian people?"

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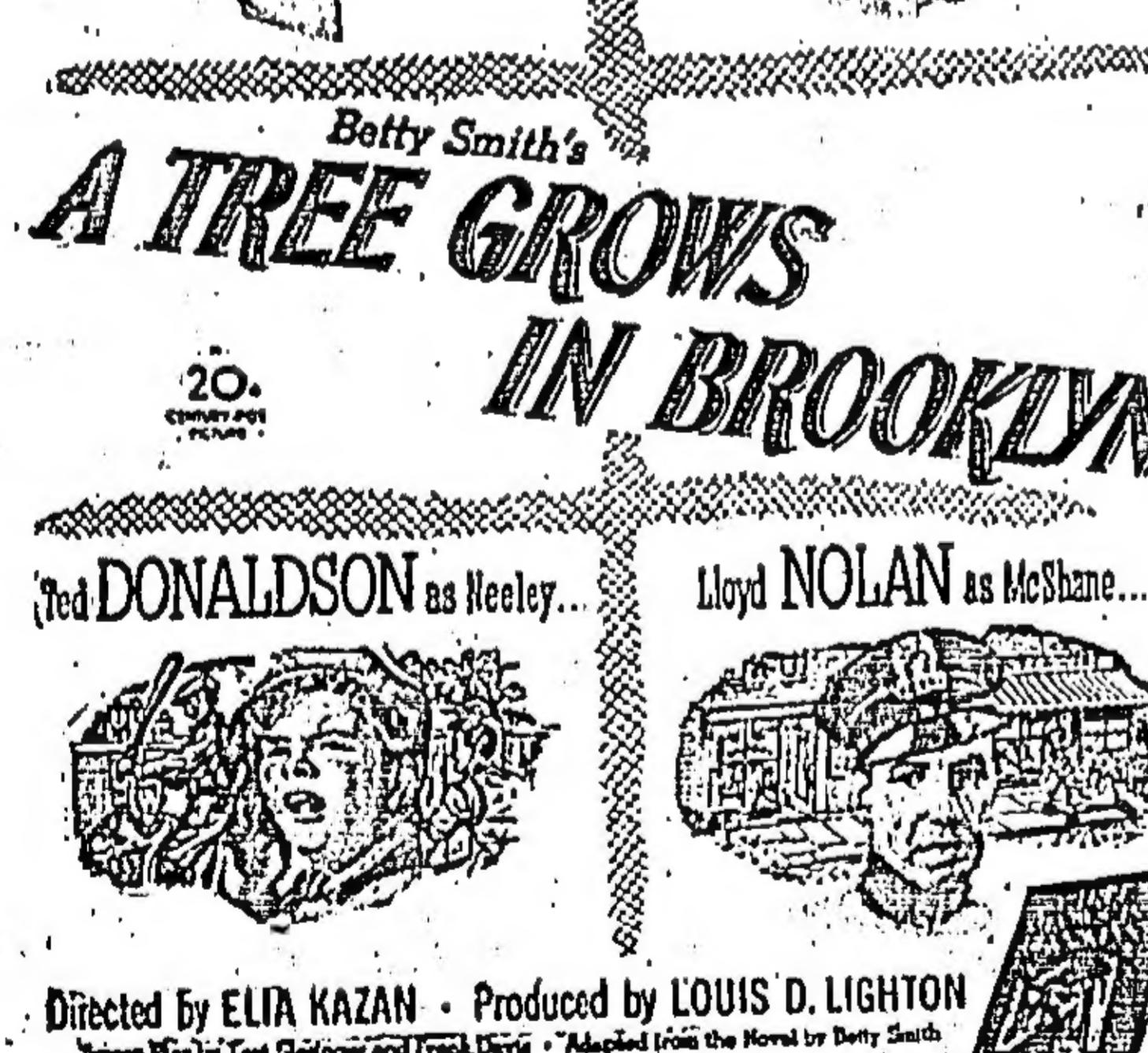
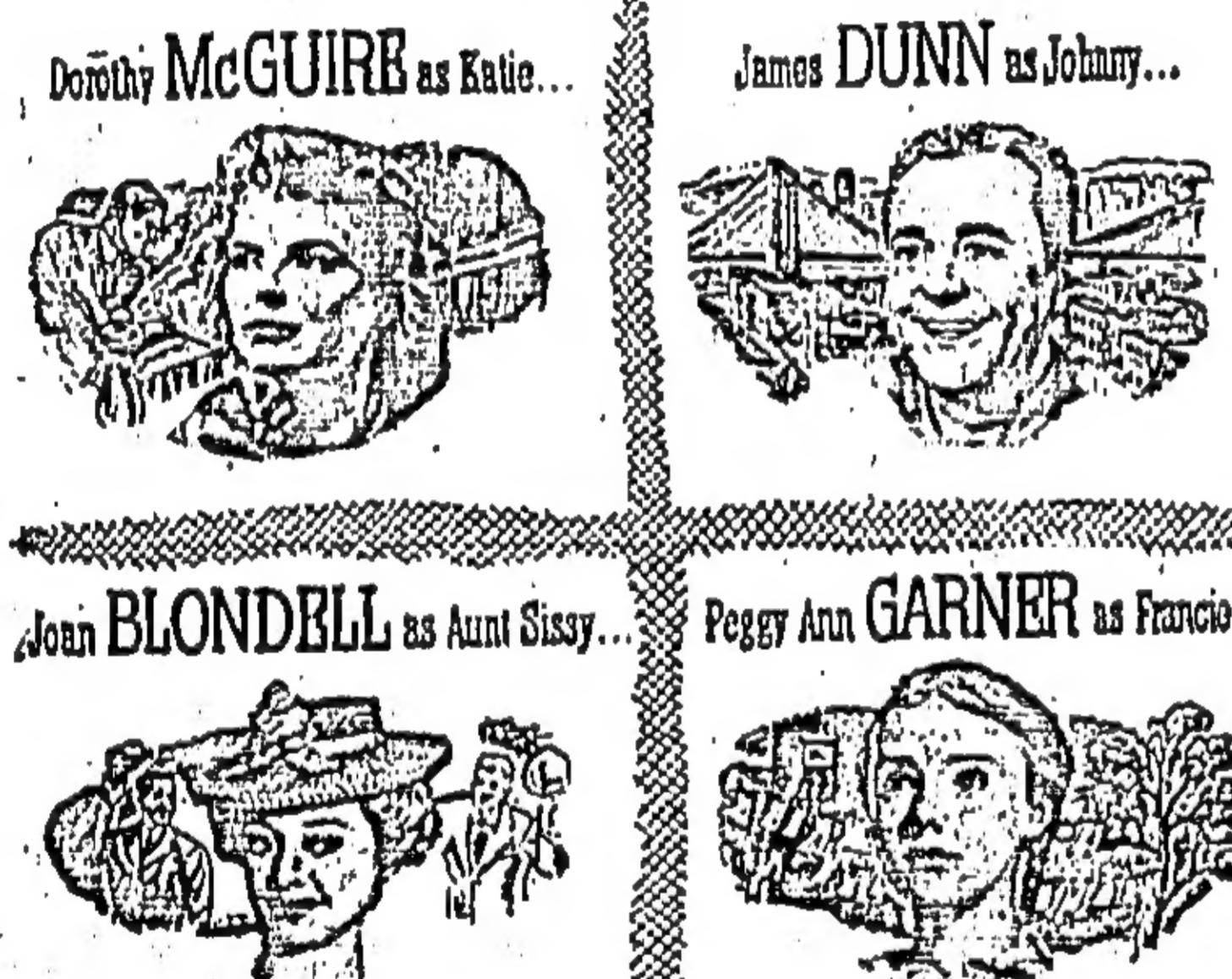
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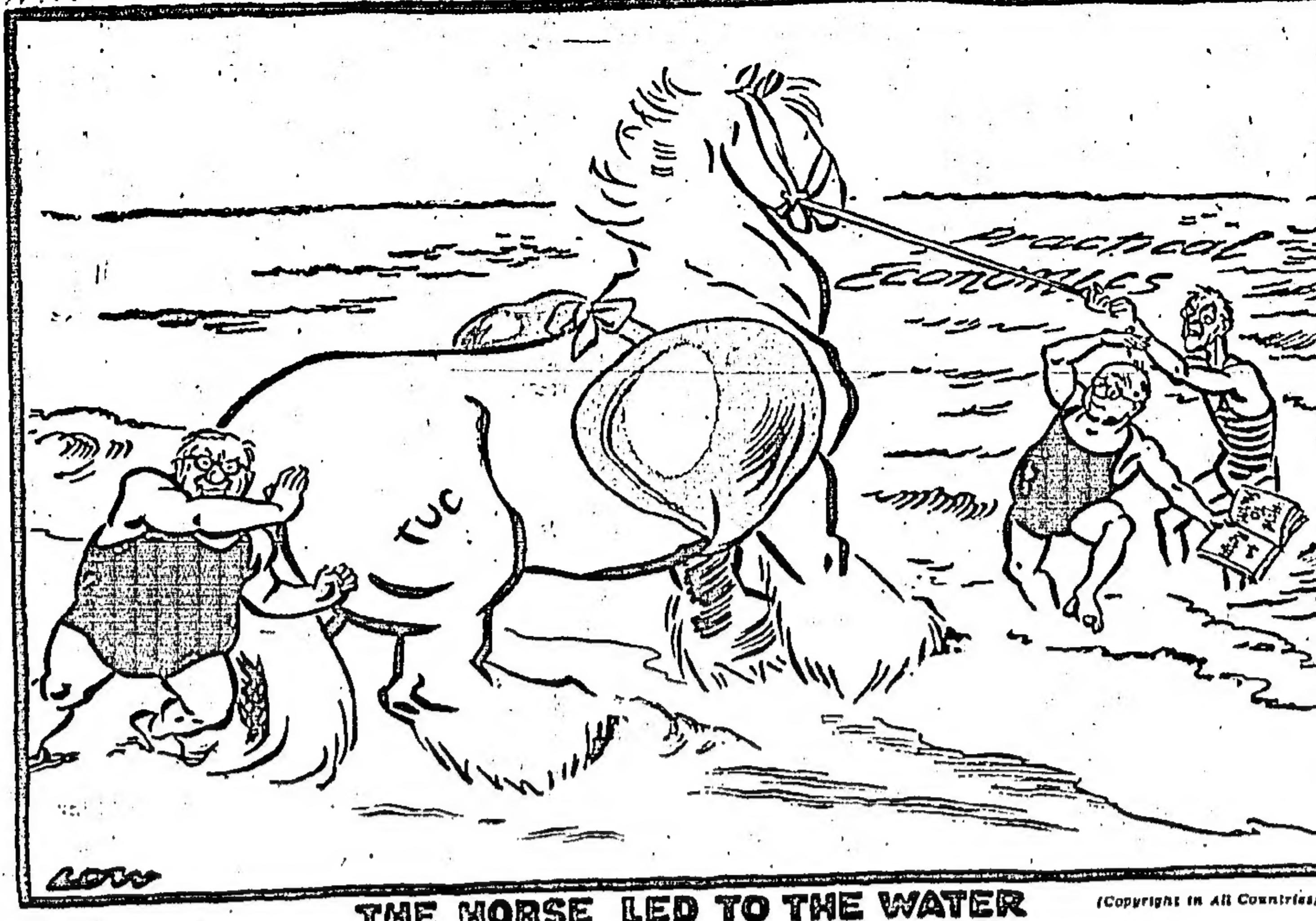
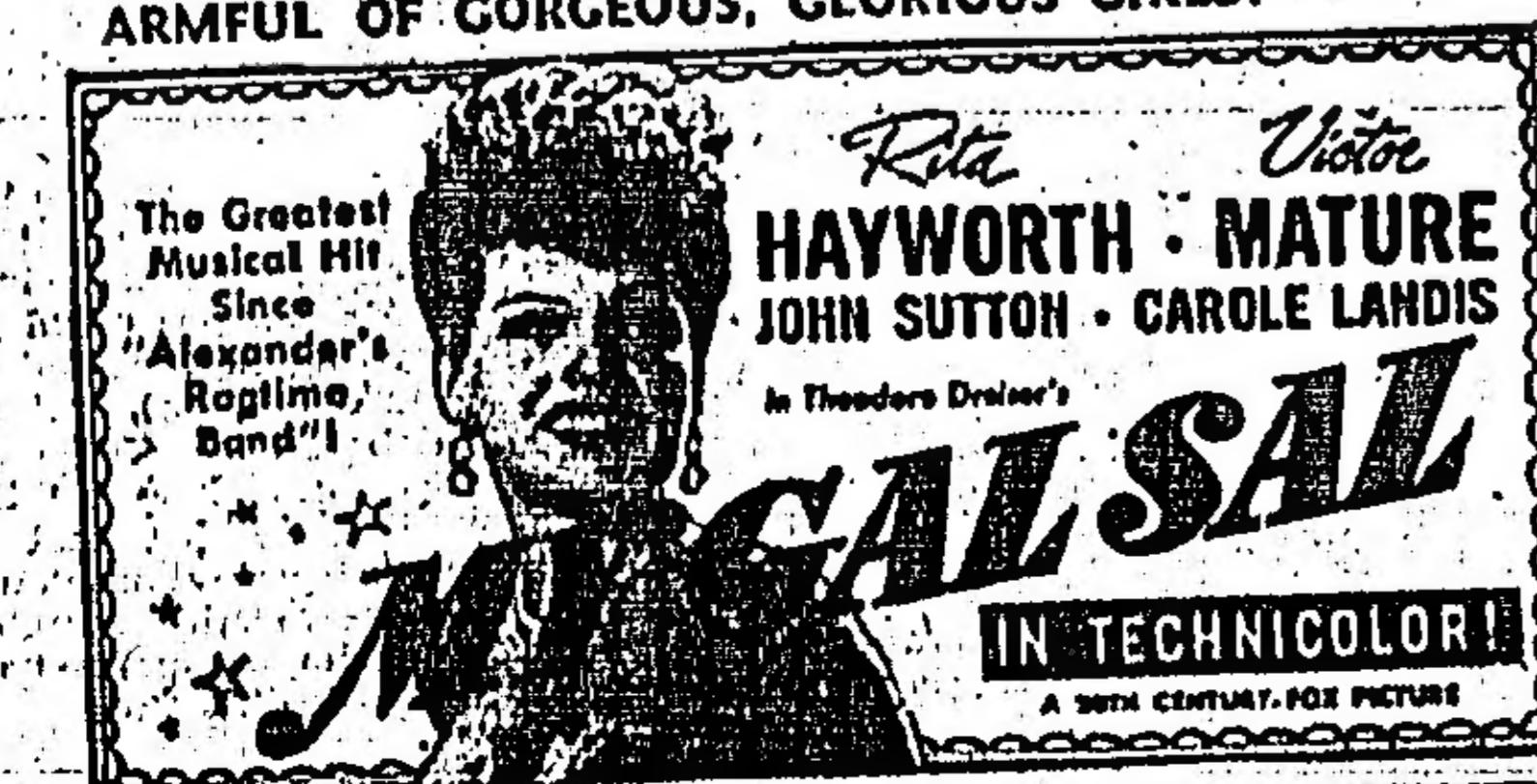
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THE YEAR'S MOST EYE-FILLING DANCE SPECTACLE!
ARMFUL OF GORGEOUS, GLORIOUS GIRLS!



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A REALISTIC POLICY FOR AIRWAYS

By CHARLES GARDNER

BBC Air Correspondent

IR services are built from the ground up. This is a simple basic truth of commercial aviation; but it is one which is being forgotten.

Those over-optimistic prophets who talk about 1,000-mile-an-hour airliners in 1957 are forgetting it. So are the people who predict 300-ton landplanes girdling the earth in the next decade. But the men who do not and cannot forget this first principle are the planners of the great air routes—the "back-room boys" of civil aviation.

Working at their desks with slide rules, charts and dividers, these unpublished scientists know from bitter experience that it is the airport, and the facilities installed there which govern air travel. To tell one of these men, after he has spent all day working out how a 36-ton Hermet IV can operate from a 2,000-yard runway in Africa that, by 1955, the British Commonwealth will be served by 100-ton 100-seater; and you are likely to get a rude

This last item alone rules out, for the moment, the staggering costs of building about by the uninformed. As Sir Frederick Handley Page said: "Speed is expensive." And the immediate chances of a 600-mile-an-hour airliner which will carry enough load at reasonable fare to repay its operating expenses is pretty remote. Until such aircraft are paying propositions, serious commercial aviation can only cripple itself by using them. Only on the North Atlantic route is there even an opening for such a machine.

The truth of the matter is that, unless there is a big and expensive programme of building or extending airports at places like Malta, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Singapore, Hong-Kong, Surabaya and the like, then it is almost impossible to operate efficiently even the aircraft which are available today.

Let us do a bit more grubbing back to first principles. One of our great war leaders said that whenever he was in doubt he always referred to an elementary textbook—not an advanced one. It won't hurt us lesser mortals to do the same.

What does an airline exist for? Is it nationalised or privately run?

Efficiency & Comfort

It exists to carry the maximum number of people efficiently and comfortably from A to B—as cheaply and as quickly as is possible with safety and with profit.

For the moment let us assume the safety, efficiency and comfort, and look at the business of carrying the maximum number of people at the greatest speed—with profit.

All over the world airlines today are "in the red"—and I suggest that this is so because they have ignored their own "slide rule" kings and departed from these basic laws of economic operation. They have over-concentrated on speed (or size, or comfort, or cheapness) and the result has been that they are running at a serious loss, threatening

the whole artificially bolstered intermediate built can be found between Nairobi and Johannesburg. Actually it is proposed to lengthen the runways at a place called N'Dola in Northern Rhodesia (roughly half way), and assuming this is done, the next longest stage is Khartoum-Nairobi—1,450 miles. The next longest is Malta-Cairo (1,189)—which is over sea and cannot be cut down. The aircraft, therefore, must have a range of 1,200 to 1,500 miles—which means an actual still air range (allowing for diversions, headwinds, etc.) of about 2,500 miles. This means about 10,000 lbs. weight of petrol.

Application of known formulae will now show that an aircraft of 50,000 lbs. all-up weight, which has to carry 10,000 lbs. of petrol, will have a payload of roughly 10,000 lbs.—approximately 36 day passengers plus mail.

Operating Cost

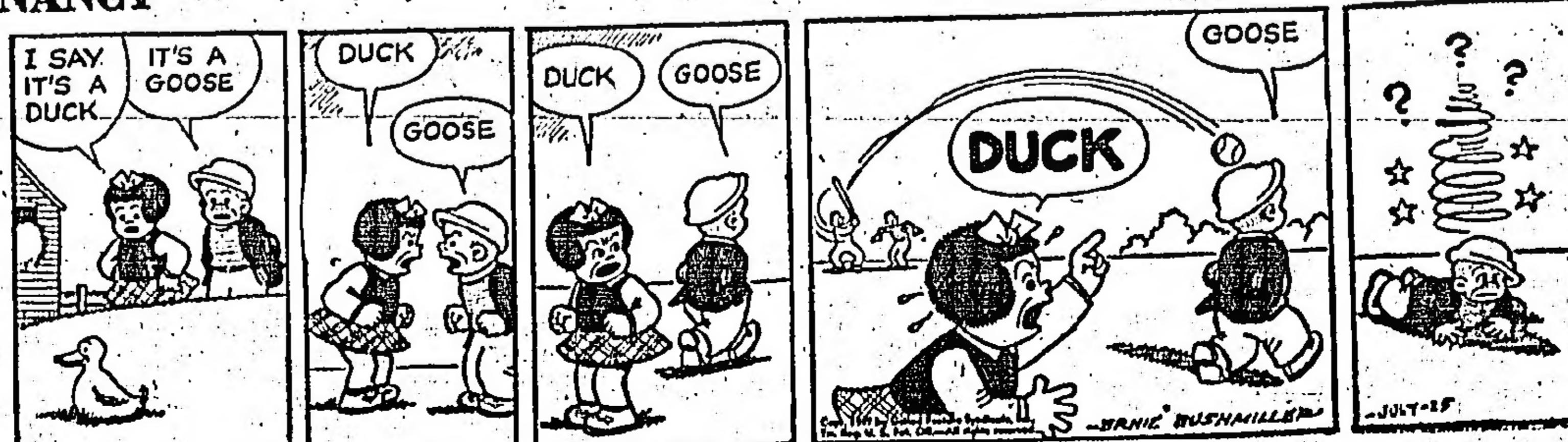
We now have a pretty good idea of our aircraft—excepting for the important point of its speed—which means its engine power, and therefore its operating cost.

These things, however, are limited by the fact that there are only 30 passengers and 1,000 lbs. or so of mail to pay for the running cost. The airline now has to be struck between the economic fare which these 30 people are willing to pay, and the speed which that aircraft can give them for the money. If it works out at much more than 300 miles an hour I would be very surprised.

The above, then, is the only basic commonsense commercial and sound way of planning airline operation. The actual planning detail varies—sometimes various available engines are made a basis for calculations; sometimes an economically desirable speed to cut down passenger fatigue on a long stage—but always the first essentials are airfields, passenger potential and longest possible route.

In other words, aircraft must be designed for the route, and not the other way round. Luckily, two of British Overseas Airways Corporation's main lines face almost similar problems of airfield and rank—the South African run, and that to Australia and the Far East. The non-stop North Atlantic schedule, however, calls for an entirely different type of machine. There are no airfield headwinds—but, to offset this, a still air range of about 5,000 miles must be allowed for. High speeds and big sizes may be obtainable economically on this route, if the structure weight of the aircraft can be kept down enough to allow a high payload. If not, refuelling in the air may come into its own.

NANCY His Goose Is Cooked



By Ernie Bushmiller

STORMS AROUND CLEM ATTLEE

By ERNEST THURLE, M.P.

MR ATTLEE has been having rough treatment from foes and alleged friends alike.

Attacked outright or damned with faint praise, he may well recall Macaulay's definition of political authority as a "closely watched slavery mocked with the name of power."

Storms threatening his leadership are no new experience for him. Hitherto he has survived them all, as he will doubtless survive the present one, by placidly pursuing his course: "Our captain's great notion, when sailing the ocean, Is merely to tinkle his bell."

This time, I think, something more vigorous and dynamic is required, for it appears that no small number of the crew are in mutinous mood.

LABOUR, however, must really make up its mind as to the sort of leader or Prime Minister it wants.

Does it, as a democratic party, want a leader who is first among equals? Or is it hankering after the Führer concept, which makes of a leader a virtual dictator?

Years ago, after the Ramsay MacDonald affair, the world went forth that the party wanted no more leaders of the aloof, quasi-dictator type, but rather those close to the rank and file, and responsive to majority opinion.

Is the fashion changing again? I wonder. We can have a Cabinet head who "collects the voices" of his colleagues, and acts accordingly.

Or we can have (perhaps) a virtual dictator, who imposes his individual will. What we cannot have is both brands of leadership at the same time.

RAYMOND BLACKBURN, frequent Labour member for King's Norton, has been developing a defiant mood towards his party. He voted against the Supplies and Services Bill, and, incidentally, attacked the Attorney-General with great vigour.

Blackburn, who is only 32, though he looks older, is a barrister with an excellent war record.

Greatly disturbed about the present position and prospects of Britain, he does not hesitate to give expression to critical views.

Of his sincerity I have no doubt.

But I would not say the same of the soundness of his political judgment.

He should, however, be forgiven much for his courage, which is of a rare kind.

To vote against the party on an important issue is a serious offence, and some may want to discipline Blackburn.

CERTAINLY the Lord Chancellor, who is said to fill his great offices with distinction, is no rabid partisan.

Notable in this connection was his lukewarm defence of the Supplies and Services Bill, for which the Government fought so vigorously in the Commons.

Lord Jowitt, actually told his fellow peers that, in his opinion, this measure was unnecessary, but, since others thought differently, the issue was before them.

Thus faintly blessed, the Bill passed through their Lordships' house unopposed.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

TODAY, had I the mind, I shall think I see my Jaca, where the house of Constance Mar has waited too long to welcome me back.

Souvenir

"BRING me back a mountain," I hear you cry in chorus. By the way, would you believe it? As I was about to sail for Egypt in 1938, the frivolous Josephine cried from the quay: "If you go to Thebes, send me a little obelisk"; as who should say: "Just a tiny little one for a paperweight," and in the gay spirit in which the loiterer outside the inn at Uxbridge shouted to the old man on the canal barge: "Bring me back a parrot."

Advice to the reader

TREAT my understudy as you would, report him to the Society of Women Writers. If he ends a sentence with a preposition, write to the Editor a dignified letter saying you propose to give up the paper. If he makes a joke which you do not understand, tell him it isn't funny. Meanwhile, work my name in wittily, and try not to look so stupid.

Tail-piece

"BRING ME BACK SOME NICE STATISTICS!"

When You Feel Tired and Restless

Ask For
ELLIOTTS TONIC
On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women This Space Every Day
BEAUTY ARTS
 By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Here's how to put on your makeup for that Smooth Look!

DEAR LOIS LEEDS

"Dear Lois Leeds—Please tell me, will massage aid the growth of thin, straggly hair? I am in perfect health but have dreadful, dead-looking, thinning hair."

—A WOMAN.

Massage will stimulate circulation, thus improving the health of the scalp and hair. The massage should be carried out faithfully. And use a good hair ointment. Daily brushing is very helpful and sun-drying and weekly shampoos will help.

"Dear Lois Leeds—How can I get that smooth look to my skin which I see on women in New York and other large cities?—HOPEFUL."

Those women you see in large cities have taken the time to blend and stroke on a foundation cream or lotion (sometimes both) before powdering. Here's the way to do it. Cleanse the skin, then go over it with skin lotion, a mild cologne or witch hazel. Blot dry with tissues, then blend foundation cream care-

fully on throat and face. Blot, then stroke on a powder lotion and again. Dot on cream rouge and blend, then pat on your powder. You can do it in less time than it sounds and you will get that smooth, sophisticated effect. Try it!

"Dear Lois Leeds—Is 60 too old to use a little makeup?—BRAN."

Of course not! A touch of colour on lips and cheeks is important to the morale of every woman!

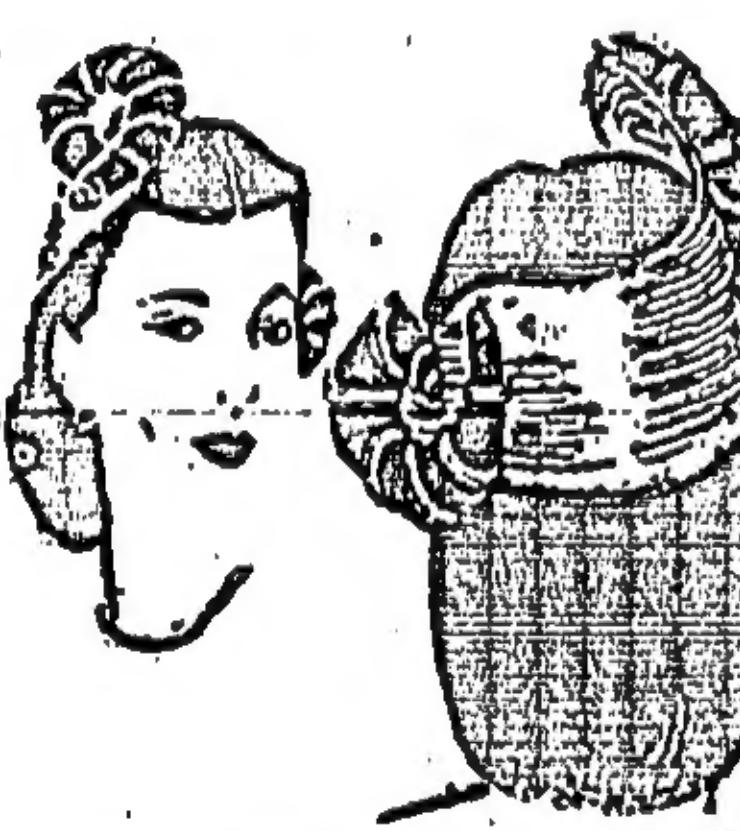
"Dear Lois Leeds—I have a large black hat of straw. It's good but the flowers look dead and sad. What could I do to pep it up?"

—M. LOUISE A.

Use wide plaid ribbon around the crown and tie a big bustle-bow in the back. If you are clever at hat making, cut out the top of the crown. You can change ribbons often as you like.

**PHOTOGENIC
BALLERINA**

Minute Makeup
by GABRIELLE



Ciga Merosova, 20-year-old ballerina of the Russian Ballet at Covent Garden, likes the British public best of all international audiences.

She has a sound basis for her opinion because she has danced in many parts of the world. She survived five revolutions during her tour of South America.

The ballerina is the wife of Col. W. de Bussi, director of the Russian Ballet.

Off-stage she wears blue—from navy to powder, from stripes to polka-dots in crisp unfussy dresses that emphasize large violet-blue eyes and the gold in her fair hair.

Her favourite hats are a natural straw elliptical hat crowned with navy blue roses and ribbon, and a white boater with a froth of white tulles.

Her dance costumes are elegant, colourful and designed in the tradition of the true Russian ballet. The ballerina is so photogenic that London is wondering why the films have not claimed her.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"Dr. Jones is a very interesting speaker—and we've arranged for him to discuss the awful state of the world at our community picnic!"

Jap Youth Eager To Learn Democracy

Japanese youths are eager to learn the ways of freedom, but it will take "a generation or two" before real democratic leadership can be inculcated in the young people, according to Russell L. Durgin, veteran YMCA leader in Japan.

Mr. Durgin returned to America recently from Japan after 21 months as chief of youth organisations and student activities on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's staff. Before the war, he had spent 23 years in that

country. He told a press conference that Japanese youth already has made some progress toward democracy.

Describing in particular youth associations set up in 10,000 villages throughout Japan, Mr. Durgin reported that new characteristics of the youth movement are:

1. Co-education—a revolutionary development in Japan.
2. Leadership by young people themselves. Older people directed the pre-occupation by youth associations.

3. Recognition by the young people of their responsibility for helping to develop democracy—although they are vague in their understanding of that term.

If the United States helps to build freedom-loving leadership among the youth of Japan, there is "no question" that Japan will develop in a democratic way, Mr. Durgin asserted.

This process of democratic education is being held back partially, however, by lack of educational materials.

"While they are hungry to learn what has been going on in the world, we haven't done a thing to meet that need," he held.

Extremes Soon

Two extremes must be guarded against in the Japanese youth movement—Communism and resurgence of ultranationalism, the YMCA official cautioned. Notwithstanding local appearances of these ideologies in the youth movement, Mr. Durgin told reporters he was not alarmed that Japanese youth would espouse either of the two forms of totalitarianism.

Although Japanese girls are taking a more active part in the youth movement in Japan, they have not yet overcome their "inferior" social status under Japanese tradition, he said. It will take them time to learn how to express themselves, he explained.

The youth associations' programmes include education, culture, handicraft, arts, recreation, domestic science, community service, and civic education.

**TWO-WAY
ROUTE FOR
WEDDING**

Stands for the public, it has been officially decided, will not be put up on the procession route from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey when Princess Elizabeth and Lieutenant Philip Mountbatten are married on November 20.

Shortage of timber, steel and labour, combined with the economic crisis, have brought about the decision.

It will be a "stand-up-to see" Royal wedding.

The only members of the public who will get grandstand views of the procession will be those who are lucky enough to obtain seats in windows of Government or privately-owned buildings overlooking the route.

High prices

And—as was the case on Victory Day and Coronation Day—charges for seats in privately-owned buildings are certain to be high.

So that as many people as possible will be able to see the Royal procession, it is probable that the Princess and Lieutenant Philip will drive to Westminster Abbey along one route, and return to Buckingham Palace by another.

If the direct route, along the Mall and Whitehall, were taken both to and from the Abbey, only a small fraction of the millions who will want to see the procession would be able to do so.

The police, also, would be faced with an impossible task in trying to control the vast crowds who would be jammed together on such a short route.

The King will decide

Plans are accordingly being discussed for an alternative route for the return journey from the Abbey to the Palace.

One suggested route is: Westminster Abbey, Parliament-square, Westminster Bridge, Albert Embankment, Vauxhall Bridge, Vauxhall Bridge-road, Victoria, Buckingham Palace-road, Buckingham Palace.

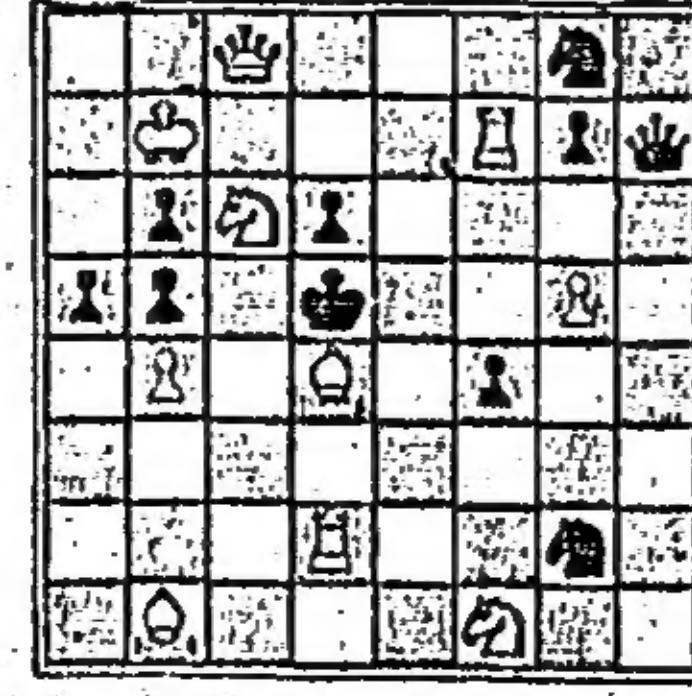
This route, if selected, would enable the people of South London to see the procession.

Final decision on the choice of routes rests with the King.

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. K. ELWORTHY

Black, 10 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. Q-K7, ch; 2. R, ch, dis ch. of dbl ch., Kt, or P, ch, ch. mate.

DUMB BELL

REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

MRS. SMITH: YES, BUT
COULD I BORROW
YOUR RUG
BEATER?

**SPECIAL
TIMES****QUEENS**

PROUD WINNER OF
NINE
ACADEMY AWARDS!



"The BEST Years of Our Lives"

starring MIRIAM LOY • FREDRIC MARCH • ANDREW ANDREWS

TERESA WRIGHT • VIRGINIA MAYO • HOAGY CARMICHAEL

Directed by WILLIAM WyLER • Screen play by ROBERT E. SHERWOOD

Based on the 1946 Radio Play

SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S

CENTENNIAL SUMMER

Joanne CRAIN • Cornel WILDE • Linda DARNELL

NEXT CHANGE! IN TECHNICOLOR

CENTENNIAL SUMMER

Joanne CRAIN • Cornel WILDE • Linda DARNELL

ALL AMERICA
& **CENTRAL**

DAILY AT 2:30 5:30 7:30 & 9:30 P.M.

DAILY AT 2:30 5:30 7:30 & 9:30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

NOT BEFORE
TODAY
COULD THIS STORY BE
REVEALED...A NAMELESS
OUTCAST WHOSE CRIME
WAS NOT A CRIME...BUT AN
ACT OF MATCHLESS COURAGE!

Errol Flynn
Paul Lukas
1943's Academy Award Winner
WARNER BROS.
GLORIOUS NEW HIT!
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Mosley Ban Demanded

London, Sept. 18.—The London Trades Council, representing 650,000 trade unionists, today called for a Government ban on all Fascist activity, the imprisonment of Sir Oswald Mosley, the former leader of the British Union of Fascists, and the banning of anti-Semitic organisations.

These demands were made in a memorandum submitted to the Home Secretary, Mr Chuter Ede. The memorandum stated that a network of organisations under various names was working in England to "prepare the way for an open Fascist Party" strong enough to launch an attack on the Labour movement.—Reuter.

STRIKE THREAT AVERTED

London, Sept. 18.—The threat of another stoppage in the South Yorkshire coalfield—where the strike of face-workers, just ended, cost the nation 600,000 tons of coal—was averted today, when 6,000 key workers withdrew their notices to strike.

The men affected are in three grades of underground supervisors and blasting specialists.

The dispute arose over what officials considered "anomalous" in the five-day week agreement.

The talks between their Association and the National Coal Board, which controls the nationalised mines, were "completed" today, and the proposals will now go before the Association's meeting next week.—Reuter.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON DAIRY MAID

Greenwich, Sept. 18.—A 24-year-old dairy-maid, who said that she was kept from noon one day until next morning in a house at Chelmsford, Essex, during part of which time she was tied to a bed, gave evidence today when John Henry Cole, 28, year-old electrician of no fixed address, and accused of criminally assaulting and robbing her.

John Phyllis Lodge said that Cole had said that his wife would let her have a pair of nylon stockings but there was no one else in the room when she was taken there by Cole. She alleged that Cole tied her with one leg to each of the bed-posts and tied her hands. When she recovered consciousness, he dragged her downstairs, made tea and checked his football coupons.—The case is proceeding.—Reuter.

PRISON WARDERS TO BE ARMED

Dartmoor, Sept. 18.—Dartmoor prison warders are being armed again when guarding outside working parties.

The Home Office has given permission for the prison armoury to be re-stocked with shot guns.

The prison staff has asked for this to protect themselves, to maintain more effective discipline and to deter convicted planning escape.

The arming of prison warders was stopped some years ago. Guards on military prisoners in Dartmoor will still be unarmed.—Reuter.

CANNED MEAT BAN LIFTED

Buenos Aires, Sept. 18.—The Argentine Government today lifted the prohibition on the export of canned meat to Britain which was recently imposed.—Reuter.

SCATHING ATTACK ON BRITAIN AND AMERICA BY VYSHINSKY

(Continued from Page 1)

Security Council such a decision which can, by no means, be regarded as sufficient for the protection of the legitimate interests of the Indonesian Republic, who became the victim of military attack.

"It is clear that such decisions cannot but undermine the prestige of the United Nations, which is exactly called upon to secure the maintenance of peace among nations."

The first support for the United States Secretary of State, Mr George Marshall's, revolutionary proposals to side-step Russia's repeated use of the veto in the Security Council came in the General Assembly of the United Nations today from Australia.

Dr Herbert Evans, the consistent opponent of the veto and champion of the right of the small powers to have a bigger voice in United Nations affairs, announced his approval of Mr Marshall's plan to set up a new Peace and Security Committee on which all member states might have a seat, and to limit the use of the veto in the Security Council.

Today's session of the General Assembly opened quietly when Senator Jose Mano, of Chile, asked for the approval of a plan to set up a Latin American economic commission.

Dr Evans declared that Greece was an excellent illustration of the frustration, futility and positive injustice caused by applying the individual veto."

The efforts of the United States to censure Greece's northern neighbours for alleged interference were vetoed by Russia in the Security Council.

He cited Russia's veto of Elie as a member of the United Nations as a case when "the individual veto has been used to obstruct the overwhelming will of the majority."

Dr Wang Shih-chih, China's Foreign Minister, made no direct reference to the Marshal proposals when he spoke next.

"Internationalism remains a weak

SOVIET NOTE TO PERSIA

Teheran, Sept. 18.—Soviet Russia, in a second note couched in "extremely severe" terms, has demanded swift action by the Persian Parliament, without delaying tactics, on the Soviet plan for a share in Persian oil, it was reliably learned here tonight.

SING TAO TO PLAY IN HOLLAND

London, Sept. 19.—Chinese footballers of the Sing Tao Sports Club, who finish their English tour with a match against Barnet on Saturday, September 20, are scheduled to play two games in Holland before they leave for home October 2.

The Chinese will play the Blauw-wit Club of Amsterdam on September 24 and the Rotterdam Club in Rotterdam on September 30.—Associated Press.

BRITANNIA SHIELD

London, Sept. 19.—Emil Zatopek of Czechoslovakia won the Britannia Shield cross-country race over a five-mile course at Malton, Buckinghamshire, on Thursday in 21 minutes 48 seconds.

Zatopek, a Czech Army officer, one of Europe's best distance runners, is fancied to win the 5,000 metres at next year's Olympic games in London.

In Thursday's race he led from the start and finished nearly two minutes ahead of L. Thys of Belgium, whose time was 26 minutes 33 seconds.

In the shooting contest on the tricky Bisley ranges in Surrey, Norway won with a total of 25 points, France being second with 20 and the R. A. F. third with 15.—Associated Press.

SEBASTIAN WINS

Reading, Penn., Sept. 18.—"Flashy" Sebastian (147 lbs.), of Manila, stopped Pat Byers (149 lbs.), of Kannapolis, North Carolina, in the sixth round of a scheduled 10-round bout last night before 2,000 fans at the Reading fair grounds.

Byers, who floored Sebastian for a no-count in the second, suffered a deep cut on the left eye in the sixth. Dr David Brooks, the Commission physician examined the wound and refused to allow him to continue.

The referee, George Giacchino, then awarded the bout to Sebastian on a technical knockout.

Sebastian, making his first start since he was knocked out by the welterweight champion, Ray Robinson, in a bout in New York recently, lost the first three rounds. He opened up in the next two rounds to hold his opponent even.

In the sixth he slashed open an old cut over Byers' left eye and dropped him for count of eight with a left and right to the head.

Byers managed to last out the round but his eye bled so badly that the Commission doctor intervened.—United Press.

FOOTBALL RESULTS

London, Sept. 18.—The results of football games played in England tonight were:

Division I:—Doncaster Rovers 3, Bradford 0.

Division III:—Southern:—Queen's Park Rangers 4, Notts County 1, Swansea Town, 3, Southend United 0.—Reuter.

The note, presented on September 16, by the Soviet Ambassador, M. Ivan Sadchikov, was in reply to a Persian note refusing the Soviet demand that Persia should sign a new oil agreement without the consent of Parliament.

Russia is demanding that Persia should ratify the agreement signed in April 1946, under which a joint Russo-Persian company was to be set up to exploit oil in northern Persia. This agreement was signed by the Persian Premier, Ghavam es Sultani.

The Persian note stated that it was impossible to agree to the Soviet demand that Persia should sign a new oil agreement without the consent of Parliament.

The political position in Teheran at the moment is that the Persian Parliament appears to be in no hurry to pass a vote of confidence in Ghavam es Sultani's new government. Without this vote, the Premier is constitutionally unable to present to Parliament the bill ratifying the 1946 agreement.

U.S. Envoy's Statement

Sadchikov returned to Teheran on August 11 after a month's leave in Moscow. On August 26 he handed the Persian Premier a note in which Russia accused Persia of violating the 1946 agreement, according to which legislation on setting up the proposed Russo-Persian oil company was to be submitted to the Persian Parliament within seven months of March 24, 1946.

In its atmosphere of apparent Persian irresolution, Mr George Allen, United States Ambassador in Teheran, last week issued a statement assuring Persia that "the American people will support fully your freedom to make your own choice."

"Within the next few days the Iranian Parliament is expected to be asked to consider proposals concerning the development of one of the most important natural resources of Iran," the Ambassador said.

"Certain rumours and allegations have appeared concerning the attitude of the United States in the matter, and I have been asked on numerous occasions to state my Government's position."—Reuter.

Police Reserve

Hongkong Police Reserve Orders No. 27 of 1947.

Appointments. His Excellency the Governor has released to appoint Mr Lee Sui-sai to be an Assistant Superintendent of the Hongkong Police Reserve from effect from 14th August, 1947.

A.S.P. (H) Lee Sui-sai has been appointed in charge of No. 1 Company I.P.C.P. (H).

Beat Duties. Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies, as detailed will parade for Drills.

Members detailed will parade at 145 hours at their respective stations, and report to the I.O.D. of the station concerned. Any member of the station will be going on duty and must be returned to the station when reporting off duty.

Drill parades will be held at the Murray Parade Ground every Tuesday and Friday at 18.30 hours for 10.30 hours (weather permitting) for members of Nos. 1 Company Members of Nos. 1 Company, No. 1 Platoon will parade as ordered above on Fridays and No. 2 Platoon will parade on Tuesdays.

Members will parade as ordered above on Tuesdays and No. 2 Platoon will parade on Fridays. Dress: Summer Uniform.

Band Practice. Members of Nos. 1 & 2 Companies will practice at the I.P.C.P. (H) Headquarters for band practice under Mr. W. P. Apps (Bandmaster) on Wednesday and Fridays at 18.00 hours sharp; and on Sunday at 11.00 hours sharp.

Swimming Gala. The Hongkong Police Swimming Gala, which was postponed on the 13th September 1947, owing to bad weather, will be held on Saturday, 20th instant at the V.R.C. Swimming Pool, starting at 21.00 hours sharp (0.00 p.m.). Members of the H.P.C.P. (H) and company invited to attend the function and to encourage our own representatives. Admittance will be gained by producing the Identification Card.

By Order
Sd. N. G. Rolph,
Adjutant, P.R.
18947.

OUTWARD MAIRS

Christmas Parcel Mail. The Christmas Parcel Mail for Great Britain will close at the General Post Office, at Noon on September 30, 1947 and at Kowloon Central Post Office at 11.30 a.m. on September 30, 1947. The last express service will be held on early December, 1947.

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcels close on the 29th instant.

Friday, September 19.

Macau, Tsinshan & Shekki (Sea) 12.30 p.m.

Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Shanghai (Sea) 2 p.m.

Amoy (Sea) 2 p.m.

Shantou, Macau & Sourabaya & Batavia (Sea) 3 p.m.

Macau, Tsinshan, Shekki & Kongmoon (Sea) 4 p.m.

Canton (Train) 4 p.m.

Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bassein, Cairo (Nairobi), Johannesburg, Mombasa (via Calcutta), Augusta and Aden (via Aden).

Singapore, Colombo, Sourabaya, Sydney and Auckland (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Canton and Hollown (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, September 20.

Manila, Honolulu, USA & Canada (Air) 11 a.m.

Canton (Train) 7 a.m.

Macau, Tsinshan & Shekki (Sea) 8 a.m.

Hongkong (Sea) 8 a.m.

Macau, Tsinshan & Cucuta (Sea) Noon.

Tsankong (Kwongchowwan) (Sea) Noon.

Macau, Tsinshan & Shekki (Sea) 12.30 p.m.

Canton, Kwai-kiang and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.

Canton, Kwai-kiang and Chungking (Air) 3.30 p.m.



NEW COMPLICATION IN INDO-CHINA DISPUTE

Saigon, Sept. 18.—The Cochinchina Council, at a special session in Saigon today, introduced a new complication into the French Indo-China dispute, when it passed a motion of "no confidence" in Dr Le Van Hoach, pro-French President of Cochinchina, autonomous republic in Indo-China which has functioned for 18 months with French approval.

The Cochinchina Council's resolution requested the French High Commissioner for Indo-China, M. Emile Bollaert, to arbitrate in the "deadlock."

It has caused complications because some of the parties want Cochinchina to be part of the Viet Nam Republic, and call Dr. Le Van Hoach's government "a discredited puppet administration", while others want Cochinchina to keep its separate political identity.

This development occurred as reports from Hongkong today raised hopes of a settlement in the fighting between the French and Viet Name, which started last December.

Ex-Emperor Bao Dai of Annam, who abdicated two years ago, announced in Hongkong that he had accepted the proposal made by the Viet Name delegates to negotiate with the French. He said he would put "the width and weight" of his authority towards settling the conflict.

2.—All other countries.

Authorised imports from the first group will receive exchange permits immediately and automatically "in view of the exchange surpluses the Argentine possesses for those countries."

In respect of the second group, applications for permits will be subject to individual study.

This distinction arises from a necessity to preserve, in the greatest possible measure, the exchange from sources now lost or restricted, the communiqué said.

Non-Essential Goods

The bank also announced imports not included in the authorised list, even if not essential to meet the needs of the nation, which could be imported from countries in the first group, subject to individual study of each application.

The new list relaxed the ban on the following categories of imports:

1.—Articles essential to maintain the health of the nation, combat pests and diseases in agriculture and cattle.

2.—Raw materials necessary for basic productive activities, national defence building, "and others in which important numbers of workers are employed, or whose exportable surplus constitutes an appreciable source of exchange."

3.—Articles which facilitate the transport and distribution of national production and necessary to maintain and improve the public services.

4.—Articles required to satisfy the basic necessities of general culture, and those of popular consumption, where the national production is insufficient to meet the demand.

Reuter.

Full Independence For Burma In New Year

By HAROLD GUARD

London, Sept. 18.—Burma will emerge as a "completely independent republic" in January, 1948, Lord Listowel, Secretary of State for Burma revealed today.

The Burmese Constituent Assembly will have completed the new constitution for the "Union of Burma" by the end of September, by which time the British Government will have completed a treaty with the Burmese Government, and a "Burma Independence Bill" will be introduced in Parliament early in the next session, convening on October 20, said Lord Listowel.